DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
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TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1865. { NUMBER 40.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

War News.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 14th says:

A gentleman who left Petersburg this morning at three o'clock informs us that during yesterday he did not hear a single gun. Officers from different portions of the lines informed him that the situation is now marked by the most perfect state of quiet.—The fact is, the men on both sides are so busy in devising means to keep from freezing that they have little if any time at all to indulge in the exciting occupation of picket firing.—The same may be said, without variation, of the belligerents on the north side of the James.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

The steamer New York has arrived at Varina, with over one thousand Confederate prisoners for exchange. The navigation of the river below Rocketts being closed again by ice, is is impossible, at present writing to say when the released captives will reach Richmond. We hope that our citizens will be advised of their coming in time to make some provision for their reception and entertainment.—*Whig*, 14th.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We learn from the *Guardian* of the 14th, that the enemy took possession of Orangeburg C. H., last Sunday, at 1 o'clock, p. m., after a pretty stubborn fight. Persons who live near, report a large fire was seen in that direction Sunday night. It is not definitely known whether the place has been burnt or not.

Gen. Hampton has been placed in command of Columbia and the vicinity, as far South as the line of forces extend.

The *Carolinian* of the same date (14th) says that on the 11th inst, Gen. Wheeler met Kilpatrick near Aiken, and after enticing him beyond his entrenchments, charged with his whole command and routed the enemy with confusion, driving him back a distance of five miles. Amunition giving out it was impossible for our men to push Kilpatrick further, and the contest there ceased. We took a considerable number of prisoners, among whom were a portion of the 33rd Massachusetts Regiment. Opinion was divided among the men as to the objective point of Sherman.

The *Carolinian* says, it is believed by some of our military authorities that Sherman will not attempt to capture Columbia at present, but content himself with cutting the railroad, and then move on Charleston for the purpose of reaching a water base, and re-opening communications with his fleet.

It must be recollected, however, that the Columbia papers are published early in the morning. From a private dispatch, dated Columbia, 1 p. m, we are informed that great excitement then existed in the city, the enemy being *reported* within a few miles.—We shall probably learn before going to press whether the report was true or not.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

A gentleman who left Aiken this morning, on the approach of the enemy, gives the following items:

Wheeler met and repulsed two charges of the enemy at half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, about one and a half miles from Aiken, in Mr. Marly's orchard. The charges were beautifully made and handsomely repulsed. In the meantime, a heavy force was flanking our troops both on the right and left, compelling them to fall back. The enemy entered Aiken about 12 o'clock yesterday. Two prisoners captured state that their force consisted of 10,000 cavalry, 4,000 mounted infantry, and one battery of artillery. At last accounts they were this side of Aiken, and advancing in this direction.

The reported strength of the enemy we believe to be exaggerated. Even should it be up to the mark, we do not see that there need be any trepidation at their advent hitherward.—*Augusta Constitutionalist 11th.*

From a gentleman who arrived from below this afternoon, we learn the annexed news;

The enemy entered Athen about one o'clock Friday. It is said there are three brigades in this body of cavalry under Kilpatrick.

It is thought by those who are best informed that the enemy will not advance nearer Augusta than Graniteville. That they will come that far this way in order to move on towards Columbia by roads that will command all the bridges and crossings of the Ediste, in order to prevent any flank movement on the column of infantry now advancing on that place.

The Carolina road as far as the enemy have progressed, has been completely destroyed.—*Augusta Chronicle, 11th.*

FROM TEXAS.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Republican*, writing from San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 9, furnishes the following interesting items:

Great confidence was felt in Gen. Smith, and the ability of our army on this side to resist the invaders. Confederate money was the only currency in circulation, but I found after getting about 100 miles southward of Shreveport, that specie was made the basis, and I had to pay my expenses either with specie or its market value 20 for 1, in Confederate new issue. Stage fare is 10 cents a mile in specie, or $2 in Confederate money.

Thirty days since Confederate currency was worth in Houston and in this city, 40 for 1. To-day it sold here 15 for 1, and is in great demand. It is thought it will be worth 5 for 1 before the 1st of January.

The government is getting immense supplies for the army, and at a very slight cost.

Gen'l Smith has contracted for supplies, to be paid in cotton, delivered on the Rio Grande at the market price in specie. The schedule price for cotton is 25 cents per pound in Confederate money, and as the government has its own transportation, it makes a big thing out of the transaction.

It is estimated that the Confederate tax in this city for 1865 will amount to over six millions of dollars. A merchant who does a business of $10,000 per month in specie, has to pay $5,000 tax in Confederate money, on his sales alone—the tax on specie being rated 20 for 1. This, you will observe, is the cause of Confederate money looking up—the tax collector being the best funding agent after all.

The Agent of the Treasury Department on this side of the Mississippi, has given notice that after the 1st of January he will receive the tax on specie at the rate of 5 for 1, which I have no doubt will tend greatly to strengthen the currency.

Large quantities of tobacco are coming in, and a good article of Virginia manufacture sells from $1 50 to $2.00. Texas tobacco, in the leaf, sells at 50 cents. It should be understood I quote specie prices. I saw some tobacco to-day that was manufactured in Kentucky, and was shipped to this place via New Orleans and Matamoras. Negro men command $4000 to $6000, and women $3000 to $5000.

FROM NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

The Canton (Miss.) *Citizen* has heard it intimated by a citizen of intelligence that it is altogether probable that no further efforts will be made to hold the country between the Yazoo and Big Black rivers or to protect the Mississippi Central railroad, but that our lines will be moved back at least as far as Brandon, and perhaps farther east—the only hope now is to be able to hold the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

Northern News.

GEN. SINGLETON AT RICHMOND—HIS VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

The New York Tribune has a letter from William Cornell Jewett, giving the substance of a conversation with General Singleton, of Illinois, who has just returned from Richmond and the impressions of Gen. S. while in the Confederate capital. The impressions are given as follows:

1. The Southern people are all anxious for peace—not because they are exhausted, or doubt their ability to continue the war successfully, but to spare non-combatants, women and children, the privations and sufferings its continuance must multiply.

2. He thinks it in the power of the North to reconstruct by an offer of liberal terms—to be considered and acted upon during an armistice of sixty days.

3. The South will not consent to reconstruction upon any other basis than the clearest recognition of the rights of the States respectively, to determine each for itself, all questions of local and domestic government, slavery included.

4. They will not permit slavery to stand in the way of independence—to that it would be promptly surrendered, but to nothing else—unless it should be a fair compensation, coupled with other liberal terms of reconstruction, secured by constitutional amendments.

5. He thinks they can prosecute the war indefinitely, but not without great suffering and sacrifice, which they are prepared to make rather than submit to any terms that do not recognize their perfect equality, and are alike honorable to both sections.

6. He says he never lived better than he did in Richmond, so far as the substantials are concerned; that he found everything necessary for a state dinner except wine; that he was treated with marked attention and liberality by everybody. When he inquired for his hotel bill he was informed it had been settled. He thinks even the women of the South would fight sooner than see their husbands, sons and brothers submit to dishonorable relations, or disgraceful and unequal terms of reconciliation.

7. He had an interview with President Davis and all the members of his Cabinet; also with Gen. Lee; that he never heard a word of defiance, or reproach, or crimination, from any one of them, or any other person in Richmond.

8 That Gen. Lee impressed him at once with the idea that he was in the presence of a man whose soul was filled with every sentiment of honor, religion and patriotism. The subject of the war was barely alluded to, and, in connection with which the old man, with great earnestness and feeling, remarked that he did not wish to leave so cruel a legacy as the war to his children; and while his affections for his old comrades and friends had not abated in any degree, he had but a plain duty, under the providence of God, to perform, and would be glad to be spared such a necessity by a permanent peace, not only between the sections, but with all mankind.

His appointment as Generalissimo has united the people, and inspired new confidence and life among the army and people; and he really believes that, such is the devotion of the people to Gen. Lee, every man, woman and child in the Confederacy would follow him into the Gulf of Mexico as a religious duty, if he required it of them.

FROM WASHINGTON—COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

[From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

The counting of the votes of the Electoral College was to-day the occasion of an imposing ceremony in Congress. Long before the appointed hour, the galleries were densely crowded, the diplomatic corps being fully represented. Mrs. Lincoln was also present.—At 1 o'clock the Senate made their appearance, and as they entered the hall the members of the House arose and remained standing until the Senators had taken the seats assigned them on the right of the Speaker, and the tellers. Mr. Trumbull, of the Senate, and Messrs. Wilson and Dawson, of the House, took their positions at the table.

When all had been seated, the Vice President, after a few introductory remarks upon the cause of the assembling, proceeded to open the certificates and give them in order to the tellers, who announced their contents to the assembly. The vote of the State of Maine was the first counted. Objection was made to counting the votes of Louisiana and Tennessee, and accordingly they were omitted.

The announcement of the vote of New Jersey created considerable merriment in the gallaries, and all eyes were for the moment turned on Mr. Pendleton, who did not, however, appear at all disconcerted.

The tellers, all the certificates having been opened and read, counted the votes, and announced the result as two hundred and twelve votes for Lincoln and Johnson, and twenty-one for McClellan and Pendleton. Upon the announcement, the Vice President arose and proclaimed Abraham Lincoln as elected President, and Andrew Johnson as Vice President of the United States, for four years from the 4th day of March, 1865. He hardly had finished the sentence, when the immense audience burst into loud applause, which was not less emphatic upon the floor of the House than in the gallaries.

As soon as the applause had subsided, the Senate retired, and the House immediately adjourned till to-morrow.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Col. Mulford, Commissioner of Exchange on the part of the United States, arrived here to-day, having been summoned to testify before the House Military Committee in regard to the condition of our prisoners when they are presented for exchange. The committee are preparing a report upon the subject. Col. Mulford states that an arrangement was made about two weeks ago, by Gen. Grant, for a complete exchange of prisoners, man for man, and that about three thousand per week will be exchanged.

THE FLEET FOR EUROPEAN WATERS.

Admiral Goldsborough is here perfecting the organization of the fleet for European waters. It is to be composed of some of the largest and finest frigates which the recent naval success have released from blockade duty, and possibly an iron-clad (one of the largest class) may be added to it.

Do not these members of Congress, and those citizens, who refuse to put any unusual restriction on the power of bad men to commit injury in these unusual times, become moral bail for their good behavior? Let those who give the password and the run of the camp to the *Chronicles* and *Standards* and *Progresses* of the day, see to it, that they behave themselves! We confess ourselves amazed at the fatal weakness or inconsiderateness which prevails, where energy and vigor are required to save the life of the state.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. Major C. S. Stringfellow Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) T. H. HOLMES, Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, Major &. A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 13-d7t.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

* * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed.) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh February 10 1865.
Official JNO. W. HINSDALE. A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 13-d7t.

State papers copy seven times.

NEGRO AUCTION.

Will be sold, at our Salesrooms, on Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 30 likely NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls, and children These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault. W. F. ASKEW & CO.
Feb 16-d5t.

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

Wanted, two Mailing Clerks, applications from ladies will be entertained. Recommendations of character required. The duties are light and ladies will be provided with a retired and comfortable room. Apply in person immediately or address WM. B. SMITH & CO.
Field and Fireside Office, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 16-tf.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

We are authorized to announce C. P. Wilder, a candidate for the office of County Trustee. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. Feb 15-dtd.

FOR RENT.

In the town of Oxford, N. C., the residence known as the "Episcopal Parsonage."
Apply to M. H. VAUGHAN.
Feb 15-d2t Oxford, N. C.

$100 REWARD.

Stolen on the night of 25th inst., One milk and cider MARE, medium size, black mane and tail, foretop cut off. I will give the above reward for any information that will lead to a recovery of the above Mare.
JEMIMA P. BARKER.
Feb 15-d4t Williamsboro'.
Conservative and Progress copy one time, and send bill to this office

THE CLOSING OF THE PORTS

Will probably, soon compel me to raise the price of the "Southern Hepatic Pills," the best family medicine in the Confederacy. *Now is the time for families and dealers to supply themselves.*

Until further notice I will send by mail prepaid one box for $5, a dozen for $50. Druggists and other dealers can buy by the quantity at $450 a gross, the purchaser paying freight.—*These prices are not proportionably high.* I will be glad to sell at old rates *for specie*, namely, 25 a box, $2.50 a dozen, $30 a gross. Cash must accompany all orders.

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Feb 15-d6t* Goldsboro, or Raleigh, N. C.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

MILK MILK!

Can be engaged by applying to
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Feb. 14-d2t.

JOB WORK!

THE "CONFEDERATE" PRINTING OFFICE

Has one of the best assortments of

BOOK AND JOB TYPE

To be found in the

CONFEDERACY,

And we are prepared to do all kinds of

JOB PRINTING

AT

SHORT NOTICE.

And in the very best STYLE of the Art.

ALL

JOB WORK

Sent us will be done neatly and with

QUICK DISPATCH.

We have an

ADAMS' POWER PRESS,

And several

HAND PRESSES,

AND A

GORDON JOB PRESS

(Capable of making 1500 impressions an hour,)

And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with dispatch.

QUARTERMASTERS

AND

COMMISSARIES,

POST SURGEONS,

AND ALL

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Who desire their work done in the best possible manner would consult their interests by giving us a trial.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

WANTED,

A lady to take charge of a private school of not more than six or eight Students, one who is competent to teach the English language, French, Latin, and Music on the Piano, healthy location and good neighborhood. State terms &c.,
THOS. L. MANER,
Feb. 14-d5t. Battleboro' N. C.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF WAKE COUNTY.

We are requested to announce Lt. E. H. RAY as a candidate for the office of County Trustee. He was severely wounded on the 20th September last in battle near Petersburg, and his disability is thought to be permanent. If elected, he will attend to the duties punctually and faithfully.
feb 11-d2t-w1t*

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.

For further particulars apply at this office.
feb 9-tf.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, November 28, 1865.

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866. G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13 taw2m Secretary of Trnasury.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

IN GREENSBORO', N. C.

A House with three rooms above and three below, with fire places in each, situated near the depot on a lot of four or five acres, with all necessary out buildings. Possession given whenever required. It is the lot on which I live.
feb. 3 d5t D. C. MEBANE, M. D.

FOR SALE.

By order of the Court of Equity of the County of Wake in the case of "Sarah A. Dupree, Eliza A. Dupree and others against Peter O. Dupree and others," I shall sell on the 25th day of March at 12 M, to the highest bidder two lots in the South Eastern portion of the City of Raleigh—in the pleadings mentioned and described—and bounded by the lots of J. J. Ferrell, O. L. Dodd and Ransom Johnson, containing about two acres of land. The houses on said lots are very comfortable and located in a healthy portion of the City. The *terms* will be made known on the day of sale.
R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.
Feb 15-d3t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell, for cash, the Plantation on which I now live, one mile south of Greensboro', N. C., containing one hundred and eighty acres, one hundred of which is heavily timbered, the remaining eighty is in cultivation—fifteen in grass, forty planted in winter oats, and twenty-five acres remaining for corn, partly broke.

The plantation contains a good two-story dwelling with four rooms, with kitchen attached. Also two negro houses, good meat-houses, granaries, a well of first-rate water in the yard, a two story barn, a snug school-room, a house for a tenant, on the south part, with a beautiful grove, and a never-failing stream of beautiful water running through the plantation, with a good mill site near he residence. HENRY S. CLARK.
feb 8-d5t* Greensboro', N. C.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE of North Carolina will make diligent inquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1855.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and reporting them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordinance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Feb. 13-d3t. Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQR'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accroutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defence, should remember if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A fair compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, at any station, or officers in the enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested, and those connected with this army, are directed to received and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these Headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated, such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE, General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:
Capt. J. M. Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond.
Major B. Randolph, Staunton, Va.
Major E. S. Hutter, Danville, Va.
Capt. G. S. Getty, Lynchburg, Va.
Capt. Chas. Semple, Wytheville, Va.
Capt. A. G. Brenizer, Salisbury, N. C.

By order of J. GORGAS, Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.
Official;
J. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.
Feb. 14-d3t.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I will attend with the assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Confederate Goverment, viz:

1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.

2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.

5th. The tax on licenses for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
jan 28-dt13feb. Collector for Wake County.
Conservative, Progress and Standard copy three times.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

FOR SALE.

In Oak Hill, Granville County, a beautiful Residence, and one hundred acres of well improved land. Apply to ROB'T. T. WEBB.
Feb 15-d6t. Franklinton Depot.

FOR RENT.

Comfortable accommodations for a small family, with garden and other privileges, in a quiet and pleasant part of the city.
Address Box 329, City P. O.
feb 9-d3t

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9-d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides (or one-third), which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't, Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 23-dtf

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
State Journal copy.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

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jan 9 dtf

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

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DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES, 11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days, from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES, 11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

We give prominence, to day, above all other things, to General Orders, Nos. 2 and 3, from the General-in-chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

General Lee exhorts his gallant and brave comrades, who with him, have borne so long, so patiently and unrepiningly, the hardships and vicissitudes of war, still to stand by their colors, and yet further to respond to the calls of honor and duty. He plainly tells them of the choice which lies before them—*war or abject* submission? He does not tell them of any hopes of reconstruction, that the people can select to go back with their rights into the union, if they choose; but he tells them that only the choice of abject humiliating, destructive submission is left to them, unless they fight for independence. He then appeals to them by their lineage—by their descent from a free ancestry—to maintain the inheritance of liberty, which descended to them from their fathers. General Lee addresses his soldiers in the language of stern, recognizable truth, without equivocation or palliation, "that they cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property."

This language of Gen. Robert E. Lee addresses itself not only to his comrades in arms, but the whole people. And which will you believe, people of North Carolina? This veteran patriot chief, who left high position, wealth, and ease in the old government, and at your call, came to share with your children the struggle for independence—who has dwelt in tents since this war began, foregoing all comforts, except such as the soldier enjoys—who has exposed his person in battle, and who, for his great integrity and uprightness, holds the reverence of this nation, and the admiration of other peoples—whose name is read, with honor and respect, all over the world; or, believe the base and cowardly, or the timid and ignorant, who tell you that you can return to the Union, and be protected in your property? Gen. Lee, in telling his soldiers, tells you, *that there is no alternative but submission or war.*

After this exhortation, Gen. Lee addresses himself to the deserters and absentees without leave, "who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril." He warns them sternly, as they have not heretofore been warned, that "a last opportunity is opened to them to wipe out their disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes." By the authority of the President, he offers pardon to all who shall return, or report, according to the orders, within 20 days, except those who have deserted to the enemy, or those who have once been pardoned.

We would fain add our admonition to this earnest exhortation. Editing, as we do, a journal which may reach the eye of many who have friends, perhaps relatives—certainly acquaintances—who are included in one or the other of the classes above named, we solicit their attention to the foregoing order, and their influence to bring within the reach of this offer of pardon, those who have the offer held out to them.

We see, in this appeal of Gen. Lee, a determined resolve, that mercy shall now give place to justice. Ye wives, who have husbands absent from their posts; who have deserted because you have written to them to come home, take care! You are aiming the deadly bullet at the heart which is dearest to you. Ye fathers, mothers, sisters, kin, who connive at the desertion of your children and brethren, be warned, lest ye contribute to their destruction! Be assured that laws more stringent, and more inexorably executed, will soon be put in force to bring in deserters. Their names will be published in the journals, stuck up at your Court Houses, and if no worse fate befall them, they will hereafter bear forever the record of infamy. Whoever, then, has a relation or friend, who, under any bad influence, or for any cause, has abandoned his post, we counsel you to use your best exertions to induce his return within the limit of the offer of pardon.

And, to all citizens, we would say: It is the interest, as well as the duty of all, to urge deserters and absentees back to their duty. Only think. If those who are absent from our army were now with Beauregard, Sherman would be driven discomfited and beaten from South Carolina. If Gen. Lee had his absentees back, not all the hordes of Grant could save him from destruction. But for desertion, and improper absenteeism, the reverses which have befallen us would never have happened. Our victories would have been more decisive; and in all human probability, at this very day, our cause would have been gained.

An Alphabetical List.

The Richmond *Whig* suggests, and the suggestion is a good one, that now that the bill "regulating the business of the Conscript Bureau" is pending before Congress, that a section be incorporated providing for the publication, in each State, of the list of exempts, details, employees, &c. To which we would add, the names and residence of deserters, and those absent without leave.

The time is near at hand when the people will be urged to lend all the assistance in their power, in returning absentees to the ranks; and in bringing to the attention of the Government those cases where able-bodied employees are improperly placed in bomb-proof positions. That the war is to be prosecuted with vigor, is the fixed determination of the nation. In order to do so, the people must assume the performance of many duties which they have heretofore neglected. The more unitedly and vigorously we now enter upon the work, the sooner will it be finished.

We are rejoiced to learn, through an entirely reliable source, that the orders of General Lee, which we publish to-day, offering pardon to deserters and absentees, are already producing good effect. Many applications are being made to Capt. Porter, at this post, to know if absentees can return. This is one effect of the change in the public feeling, brought about by "Lincoln's terms."

Enrolling officers should be industrious to put into circulation the offers of Gen'l Lee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—A good family carriage for sale, at auction, in Hillsboro,' on the 28th inst., by Pride Jones; $200 reward offered for a strayed or stolen mare, by Dr. T. H. Hill; Copal and Coach Varnish for sale by J. H. Wilson & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; an experienced foreman wanted at the N. C. Powder Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C.; and the advertisements of James M. Towles, who has just received a supply of Mountain Butter and Cheese, Tanner's and Machine oil, and who will sell several gold Watches at auction, on Saturday next.

The Raleigh *Standard*, of the 10th, opposes the arming of slaves, because it would destroy slavery; and in another article, in the same issue, affirms that slavery is already destroyed in any event. The first article was designed to enfeeble our defence; the second, to reconcile us to submission in the terms of Abraham Lincoln. There is consistency in the inconsistency.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

ACCIDENT.—We learn that a little son of Mrs. Rebecca Sneeden, aged about six years, was accidently shot in her own yard, on Dry Pond, yesterday afternoon, by a soldier, who was carelessly practicing with his gun. The ball struck the little fellow in the side, making a severe flesh wound. Firing in the streets is a dangerous habit, the penalty for which cannot be too rigidly enforced by our town authorities.—*Wil. Journal.*

The 55th Regiment N. C. Troops, heretofore in Davis' Brigade, has been transferred to Cooke's Brigade.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE PEACE MISSION—LINCOLN'S MESSAGE COMMUNICATING ALL THE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

The United States papers of the 13th inst., received yesterday, contain Lincoln's report relative to the peace conference in Hampton Roads. The correspondence is given in consecutive order in the body of the report, and occupies several columns of small type. As we cannot make room for the document entire, we will copy all that may prove interesting to our readers and condense the rest.

Lincoln commences by saying that on the 28th of December he gave Blair a pass through the lines to "go South and return." He then proceeds:

I was informed that Mr. Blair sought the card as a means of getting to Richmond, Va., but he was given no authority to speak or act for the Government, nor was I informed of anything he would say or do on his own account or otherwise. Afterwards Mr. Blair told me that he had been to Richmond and had seen Mr. Jefferson Davis; and he, Mr. B., at the same time left with me a manuscript letter as follows, to-wit:

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12, 1865.

F. B Blair, Esq.:

Sir—I have deemed it proper, and probably desirable so you, to give you in this form the substance of remarks made by me to be repeated by you to President Lincoln, &c.

I have no disposition to find obstacles in forms, and am willing now, as heretofore, to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace; am ready to send a Commission whenever I have reason to suppose it will be received, or to receive a Commission if the United States Government shall choose to send one. That, notwithstanding the rejection of our former offers, I would, if you could promise that a commissioner, minister or agent would be received, appoint one immediately and renew the effort to enter into conference with a view to secure peace to the two countries. Yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Afterwards, and with the view that it should be shown to Mr. Davis, I wrote and delivered to Mr. Blair a letter, as follows:

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1865.

F. P. Blair, Esq.:

SIR—You having shown me Mr. Davis' letter to you of the 12th instant, you may say to him that I have constantly been, am now, and continue ready to receive any agent whom he, or any other influential person now resisting the National authority, may informally send to me with a view of securing peace to the people of our one common country. Yours, &c.,

A. LINCOLN.

Afterwards Mr. Blair dictated for, and authorized me, to make an entry on the back of my retained copy of the letter last above received, which entry is as follows:

[ENDORSEMENT.]

JANUARY 28, 1865.

To-day Mr. Blair tells me that on the 21st, inst., he delivered to Mr. Davis the original of which the within is a copy, and left it with him; that at the time of delivering it Mr. Davis read it over twice in Mr. Blair's presence, at the close of which he, (Mr. Blair,) remarked that the part about "our one common country" related to the part of Mr. D.'s letter about "the two countries," to which Mr. D. replied that he so understood it.

A. LINCOLN.

It next appears, from the telegrams, &c. that on the 29th ult., Gen. Wilcox informed Gen. Parke that Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell desired to cross his lines "in accordwith an understanding claimed to exist with Lieut Gen. Grant." He asked if they should be admitted. Gen. Parke referred the letter to Gen. Ord, who commanded in the absence of Gen. Grant. Ord referred it to Secretary Stanton, who replied that he had no knowledge of the understanding with Gen. Grant, and instructing Ord to allow no one to come into his lines under the profession of Peace Commissioners, until he received the President's instructions.

Gen. Ord was afterwards instructed by direction of the President, to inform Messrs. S., H. and C., that a messenger would be despatched to them without unnecessary delay.

Lincoln then, as he says, prepared and put into the hands of Major Thomas T. Eckert the following instructions.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Jan. 30, 1865.

Major T. T. Eckert:

SIR—You will proceed with the document placed in your hands, and on reaching Gen'l Ord will deliver the letter addressed to him by the Secretary of War; then, by Gen'l Ord's assistance, procure an interview with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, or any of them, deliver to him or them the paper on which your own letter is written, note on the copy which you retain the time of delivery and to whom delivered, receive their answer in writing, waiting a reasonable time for it, and which, if it contain their decision to come through, without further condition, will be your warrant to ask Gen'l Ord to pass them through as directed in the letter of the Secretary of War to him. If, by their answer, they decline to come, or propose other terms, do not have them passed through. And this being your whole duty, return and report to me. Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Messrs, Alexander H. Stephens, J. A. Campbell and R. M. T. Hunter:

Gentlemen—I am instructed by the President of the United States to place this paper in your hands with the information that if you pass through the United States military lines it will be understood that you do so for the purpose of an informal conference, on the basis of the letter, a copy of which is on the reverse side of this sheet, and that if you pass on such an understanding, and so notify me in writing, I will procure the Commanding General to pass you through the lines, and to Fortress Monroe, under such military precautions as he may deem prudent, and at which place you will be met in due time by some person or persons for the purpose of such informal conference. And, further that you shall have protection, safe conduct and safe return in all events. THOS. T. ECKERT, Maj. and A. D. C.

City Point, Va., Feb. 1, 1865.

[The letter referred to as the "basis" of the conference is Lincoln's letter to Blair of the 18th ult., published above.]

Before Major Eckert departed, General Grant returned to City Point, and under date of 31st—10.30 A. M.—communicated the following from Messrs. S., H. and C:

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 20, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, Com'dg Armies U. S. A.:

Sir—We desire to pass your lines under safe conduct, and proceed to Washington to hold a conference with President Lincoln upon the subject of the existing war, with a view of ascertaining upon what terms it may be terminated, in pursuance of the course indicated by him in his letter to Mr. Blair on January 18, 1865, of which we presume you have a copy, and if not we wish to see you in person, if convenient, and to confer with you upon the subject.

Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) ALEX. H. STEPHENS. J. A. CAMPBELL. R. M. T. HUNTER.

Grant added to the above:

I have sent directions to receive these gentlemen, and expect to have them at my quarters this evening awaiting your instructions.

Lincoln says that this transferred General Ord's agency in the matter to Gen. Grant; but he resolved to send Eckert forward. He accordingly notified Grant by telegraph that a messenger was coming to him on the business in his despatch, and instructing him to "detain the gentlemen in comfortable quarters" until he arrived.

When Eckert departed he bore with him a letter from Stanton to Grant, requesting the latter to procure for Eckert an interview with Messrs. S., H. and C., and if he requests it, to pass them though the lines to Fortress Monroe, &c.

Lincoln, "supposing the proper point to be then reached," despatched the Secretary of State with the following instructions:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Jan. 31, 1865.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

You will proceed to Fortress Monroe, Va., there to meet and informally confer with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, on the basis of my letter to F. P. Blair, Esq., of January 18, 1865, a copy of which you have.

You will make known to them that three things are indispensable, to-wit:

1. The restoration of the National authority throughout all the States.

2. No receding by the Executive of the United States, on the slavery question, from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in preceding documents.

3. No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war, and the disbanding of all forces hostile to the Government.

You will inform them that all propositions of theirs not inconsistent with the above, will be considered and passed upon in a sincere liberality. You will hear all they have to say and report it to me.

You will not assume to definitely consummate anything.

Yours, &c., ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Eckert proceeded to City Point, and sent the following telegraphic report of his mission to Lincoln:

CITY POINT, VA. 10 P. M., Feb. 1, 1865.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President United States:

I have the honor to report the delivery of your communication, and my letter, at four fifteen (4.15) this afternoon, to which I received a reply at six (6) P. M., but not satisfactory.

At eight (8) P. M., the following note, addressed to Gen. Grant, was received:

CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 1, 1865

To Lieutenant General Grant:

SIR—We desire to go to Washington to confer, informally, with the President, personally, in reference to the matters mentioned in his letter to Mr. Blair, of the eighteenth (18) January, ultimo, without any personal compromise on any question in the letter.

We have the permission to do so from the authorities in Richmond.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. R. M. T. HUNTER, J. A. CAMPBELL.

At nine thirty, (9:30) P. M., I notified them that they could not proceed further unless they complied with the terms expressed in my letter. The point of meeting designated in above note, would not, in my opinion, be insisted upon; think Fortress Monroe would be acceptable. Having complied with my instructions, I will return to Washington to-morrow, unless otherwise ordered.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Major and A. D. C.

Lincoln says that on reading this dispatch he was about to recall Eckert and Seward, when the following telegram was shown him:

FROM CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 1, 10.50 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

Now that the interview between Major Eckert, under his written instructions, and Mr. Stephens and party has ended, I will state confidentially but not officially to become a matter of record, that I am convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are good and their desire sincere to restore peace and Union. I have not felt myself at liberty to express even views of my own or to account for my reticency. This has placed me in an awkward position, which I could have avoided by not seeing them in the first instance. I fear now their going back without expressions from any one in authority will have a bad influence. At the same time, I recognize the difficulties in the way of receiving these informal commissioners at this time and do not know what to recommend. I am sorry, however, that Mr. Lincoln cannot have an interview with the two named in this dispatch, if not with all three now within our lines. Their letter to me was all that the President's instructions contemplated, to secure their safe conduct, if they had used the same language to Major Eckert.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

This despatch changed Lincoln's purpose, as he says, and he accordingly telegraphed to Grant as follows:

"Say to the gentlemen I will meet them at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can get there."

Before starting, a telegram was received from Grant, announcing to him that "the gentleman have accepted the proposed terms, and will leave for Fortress Monroe at 9. 30 A. M., (2d inst.)"

Lincoln says he arrived in Hampton Roads on the night of the 2d, saw Seward, etc.

He concludes his report as follows:

On the morning of the 3d, the gentlemen—Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell—came aboard of our steamer and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself of several hours' duration. No question of preliminaries to the meeting was then and there made or mentioned. No other person was present; no papers were exchanged or produced; and it was, in advance, agreed that the conversation was to be informal, and verbal merely.

On our part, the whole substance of the instructions to the Secretary of State, hereinbefore recited, were stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistently therewith; while by the other party it was not said that, in any event, or on any condition, they *ever* would consent to reunion, and yet they equally omitted to declare that, they *never* would so consent. They seemed to desire a postponement of that question, and the adoption of some other course first, which, as some of them seemed to argue, might or might not lead to reunion, but which course, we thought, would amount to an indefinite postponement. The conference ended without result. The foregoing, containing, as is believed, all the information sought, is respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read in the columns of your paper, an account of the meeting of the sick and wounded soldiers now in the hospitals in this city. My object is to call the attention of our citizens, and the men of the State, to this noble example of soldiers prostrated by disease, contracted by exposure, privations and hardships in the service of their country—soldiers wounded, and compelled to retire from the trenches—men who have often put in jeopardy their lives for our defence—all uniting, and pledging again their fortunes and lives, that they will renew their efforts to win independence.

Rouse up for shame, then, sons of North Carolina. Your patriotism only slumbers in the lap of inglorious ease. The scene to which I call your attention, if you will reflect on it, will fire up your hearts like a sparke that ignites a magazine. It must awaken you to a sense of duty to your country. Rouse up, then, my fellow-citizens! The safety of your families depend on it. Your loved ones appeal to you, and expect you to protect them. Your country *needs—demands*—your aid. To arms! then, sons of Carolina, at once, and repair to the front with alacrity.

Let us all assemble in the Capitol Square, with the statue of the father of his country, George Washington, in view, and in the presence of our God, pledge ourselves, one to the other, that we will never cease our efforts, until our rights are secured and our independence acknowledged. LOYAL HEART.

[Owing to several mistakes that appeared in the above, on yesterday, we publish it again to-day, corrected.—ED. CON.]

[From the Montgomery Mail.]

The Women of the Confederacy.

Not since the Spartan dames of old, braided their hairs into bow-strings for their warrior lovers have the women of any country, battling for liberty, evinced a nobler idolatory for a cause and its defenders, than have the Southern women of this revolution. If it had not been for women, exclaims a veteran officer at our elbow the cause would have failed long ago. There is a world of truth in that homily.

At the bottom of every renewed energy and fresh stimulant to action, from the inception to the present gloomy period of the war, the influence of woman has been seen and felt. Though not always with the reason of a philosopher, she has argued with eloquence and earnestness. The hope of her approving smile, or the morbid fear of her contempt, has urged many a laggard to the front, and many a poor fellow has gone down to his last sleep with her name quivering on his lips, and the memory of her last fond parting ringing in his ears. A few weeks since, when the Army of Tennessee crossed the beautiful river in that State, its troops wore on their features the cast of serious thought, with some appearance of dejection and forebodings as to the result of their expedition. But as the sturdy columns of ragged and hungry veterans entered the fair city of Florence, the bands struck up the old familiar tunes, the ladies thronged the windows, doorways and sidewalks, to catch a glimpse of the procession of deliverers, and a thousand handkerchiefs waved them greeting. The effect was instantaneous. Immediately every head was proudly erect, every eye kindled as with an electric flash, and every manly heart beat time to the martial music. The excitement was intense. The music was drowned in the wild cheer after cheer, that rang against the house roofs. Tears hung upon the lashes of the soft eyes that spoke them eloquent welcome, and lips were tremulous with emotion that longed to speak the gratitude of hearts too full for utterance. Gloom and doubt at once gave place to an enthusiasm that knew no bounds, and to an ardor and spirit that was afterwards fell on the ramparts of Franklin.

The influence of these glorious daughters of Alabama, was felt along the lines of that scarred and veteran legion, and was seen in the elastic step and sparkling eyes of each of the youthful heroes. One bright-eyed girl, leaning from a gallery, cried, "Hurrah for old Giles!" A delegation from that county were passing at the moment. The Tennesseeans caught the welcome with the sweet glance that accompanied it, and answered with a royal shout. If their fair country woman had plucked the furs from her neck to shelter their stalwart forms, or the ribbons from their bonnets to pin upon their caps, she could not more effectually have won the gratitude of these men, than with the kind words with which she greeted them.

Thus have the women of the South ever exerted a potent influence upon the 'stronger stuff' of the country, and exercised a powerful incentive to deeds of patriotic heroism. Alas! how many a brave heart is still that once was stirred by the eloquent glance of a Southern girl. How many eyes are closed forever, that sought death amid the smoke of battle, that the flush of pride might mantle in a darling sister's cheek, or that a mother's eye might glisten to recount a son's heroic devotion. The applause of their country women has ever been their prime incentive. The admiration of the fair and beautiful for all that is manly and courageous—affection and regard, the tribute that beauty ever pays to chivalry and truth. Poor fellows! They have earned their reward rightly nobly—many of them with their precious lives, but with it a renown immortal—

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The lovingare the darring."

The Virginia Salt Works are again in successful operation. Some of the croakers thought the people would be able to get no more salt because the Yankees had been there and broken a few of the kettles and burnt the sheds. The fact is, the raids of our enemies are only developing the energies of our people.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.—The enemy's gunboats and one monitor have been shelling our picket lines on James Island all day. All quiet in our immediate front. Nothing definite from above.

The enemy keep up a steady shelling the city.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—All quiet along our lines. The enemy this morning are reported to be moving in force near Columbia, on the Lexington road. It is reported that they crossed the Congaree to-day.

INCREASE OF SALARIES AND FEES.—The Legislature passed an Act increasing the salaries and fees of certain public officers in this State:

For the year 1865: Governor $15,000, a Counseller of State $40 per day when engaged in public business, and 30 cents per mile to and from his home, Judges $7,000 each, Treasurer $7,500, chief clerk to the Treasurer $3,500, second clerk $2,500: Secretary of State $3,500 and four times the fees heretofore allowed, Comptroller $3,000, and his clerk $2,500, Governor's private Secretary $2,500 and quadruple fees, Supreme Court Reporter $1,500, Clerk to Supreme Court $1,500 and quadruple frees, Marshal $15 per day while attending the Court. County and Superior Court Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., quadruple fees, State Salt Commissioner $3,000 and travelling expenses, Surgeon General the pay of a Brigadier and traveling expenses, State Auditor $4,500, his first clerk $3,000, second clerk $1,500. Superintendent of Common Schools $2,500, keeper of the Capitol $1,500. Adjutant General the pay of a Major General. Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and their clerk each $50 per day while engaged in public business.

AID AND COMFORT.—The mere love of bickering which has caused some papers to drift into a regular channel of abuse of our Confederate authorities is now bringing forth its legitimate fruits, in the shape of comfort to the enemy. How could they but be gratified at the record some journals are pleased to make of affairs as they exist in the Confederacy. If papers persist in their abuse of President Davis' Administration and continue to assert that the country is gliding along the "sloping descent to perdiction," we may expect nothing more than to see a growth of confidence in the North, and a happy revival of the war spirit.

These vapory effusions of inconsiderate scribblers are being hailed at the North as evidences of disruption among us, and already they are believing that our cause is weaking and that a little increase of energy on their part will throw the scale inevitably in their favor.—*Augusta Register.*

All our lately received exchanges speak out with one heart and one voice of the Fortress Monroe negotiation, and the duties it has disclosed to us. All, except the Raleigh *Progress* and the Raleigh *Standard*, which are still hanging out the white flag for surrender. The Augusta *Chronicle* will doubtless also take the same ground.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

OBITUARY.

Died, at his fathers residence, in Halifax county N. C., Jan. 24th 1865, Hamlin D. Harris, aged twenty-five years. In the bloom of his youth, that fatal disease, consumption, chose him as a victim, and after several years of pain, and suffering, carried him to an early grave. He leaves devoted parents, fond sisters and brothers, and many loving friends, to mourn his loss; and his death has thrown a dark shadow over their hearts, which time can never lift. Heavy, indeed, would be their grief, had they not the blessed hope, that in leaving this sad world, he has been taken to a far better one, where all his suffering will be turned into joy. His high and noble qualities, with his intelligence, and his kind and gentle ways, won the respect as well as the love of all who knew him. From childhood he was inclined to be pious, and in all his afflictions, manifested an humble, patient resignation; becoming a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. We hope and believe that he is, even now, reaping the reward of his patience, in the blissful courts of heaven. Weep not, mother, your darling is with the Savior, whom you love. Be not bowed down, father, your son has only gone home before you. Do not repine, sisters and brothers, but strive to follow his example. And we, his friends, must cheer up, and try by our good works to deserve the hope of one day meeting our noble Hamlin in heaven. I.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD WATCHS.

Several beautiful Gold Watches in Store and will be sold privately, or at auction on Monday next.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

Feb 17-dlt*

TANNERS AND MACHINE OIL.

Just received from the Factory, 25 barrels No. 1 Rosin Oil, and sold at manufacteries prices.

JAMES M. TOWLES Agent.

Feb 17-dlt*

MOUNTAIN BUTTER AND CHEESE.

A fresh supply, at hand, of prime Mountain Butter and Cheese.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

Feb 17-dlt*

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

In Hillsboro, on 28th inst., a good family CARRIAGE, at public auction.

PRIDE JONES.

Feb 17-d3t

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $25 per gallon.

Orders solicited

J. H. WILSON, Jr., & CO., Charlotte, N. C.

Feb 17-dtf

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

S. W. DAVIS, Pres't. Charlotte, N. C.

Feb 17-dtf

$200 REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the N. C. R. R. Depot on Sunday night the 12th inst, a medium sized dark bay MARE. At the time of her loss she had on both saddle and briddle. For her return, or information leading to her recovery, the above reward will be paid.

Apply to Dr. THOS. H. HILL, or MAJ. HOOPER, Q. M.

Feb. 15-d3t

Conservative copy.